

# THE AMERICAN

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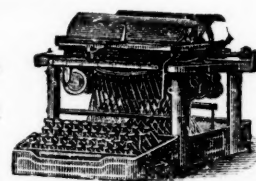
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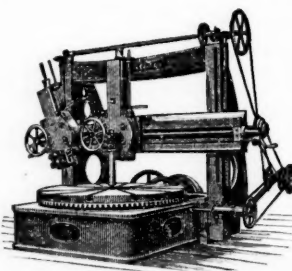
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PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1886.

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## REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

MR. CLEVELAND has been exciting much comment, not all of it fair, by the great number of vetoes of pension bills he has sent to Congress. The number already is about seventy, a much greater tale than any previous President achieved in the same time. Still it must be said that the President's signature to such bills implies that he has taken some responsibility in regard to them, and that to the best of his knowledge they are such as ought to pass. And it is further true that these lie under a just suspicion, since we have a Pension Bureau, which was created to relieve Congress of this business. Nor is it quite the thing for newspapers which harp so constantly on the economy string, to make objections as soon as any officer of the government begins to act on their recommendations.

When we take Mr. Cleveland's vetoes in detail, we are impressed with the fact that he has approved far more bills of this class than he has vetoed. The true objection to his vetoes is that some of them are couched in language unbefitting the dignity of his office and the occasion. It seems that Mark Twain has so infected the intellectual life of the country with his cheap style of humor, that it begins to make its appearance in the executive documents. But since it has become an ornament of the editorial page and even of the sermon, what hope is there to keep it out of the Presidential vetoes?

THERE is not quite so much harmony, it is said, in the Board of Civil Service Commissioners as there was under the Republican administration. Mr. Lyman, the Republican member of the Commission, seems to have carried over into the work of the reconstructed Commission the conception of its duties which prevailed when Mr. Eaton, Mr. Gregory and Mr. Thoman were its members. His two Democratic associates, on the contrary, appear to construe their functions as embraced in holding examinations and holding their tongues. Mr. Lyman went to Baltimore to examine the working of the reform in the Post-Office of that city under Mr. Veazey, who has just resigned. He found what everybody knew to be the case,—that the law was scandalously set at nought in the selection of clerks, and that none but Democrats had been able to get any of the places it covered. But when he laid these facts before his associates they are said to have resented his action as an impertinence. They were not there to criticise their Democratic brethren for any such matters, and they were not going to give him any countenance in so doing. If Mr. Lyman has any self-respect, he will resign from this Commission, and give the President his reasons for so doing. He owes it to Mr. Cleveland to let him know exactly what sort of men make up the majority of the Commission, and to leave with him the responsibility of dismissing or retaining them.

THE bill to restore Mr. Fitz-John Porter to the list of officers of the army has passed the Senate by a vote of 30 to 17, and goes to the President. This gives Mr. Porter no back-pay, as did the first of the bills proposed in his behalf; and as his name will be at once transferred to the retired list, the advantages of the measure are of an honorary character only. But none the less the bill is one whose defeat would have done Congress more credit than does its passage. It involves a slur on better men than Mr. Porter, and on greater men than any who have tried by this vote to undo the work done by Lincoln, Stanton, Holt and Hunter. "The past at least is secure," Mr. Porter, however many votes you may get from those who were on the other side in that war. It is not in the power of this Congress or of any Congress to reverse a judgment pronounced by Lincoln; nothing but "the great assize" can do that for you.

The one redeeming feature in this transaction was that it was the mistaken and too merciful judgment of Gen. Grant upon the case which broke down the opposition and secured the passage of the bills. But great as Gen. Grant was in his abilities and his services, he was not the greatest, nor in this matter the best informed, of the leaders of the nation. History will weigh his verdict in more impartial scales than the American people are disposed to do in this time of their sorrow for his removal. And it will remember that it was not in his best and clearest days, but with the shadow of the coming change upon him, and with his sagacity blunted by troubles manifold, that he reversed the judgment that Mr. Fitz-John Porter was justly condemned for dereliction of duty.

A MAJORITY of the Senate's Judiciary Committee has agreed to report that the evidence in the matter of Mr. Payne's election does not warrant the belief that it was secured by the outlay of money, and therefore that no investigation should be ordered. To this Messrs. Evarts, Logan and Teller assent, while Messrs. Hoar and Frye are preparing a minority report, in which the opposite view will be urged. We confess that this finding of the majority of the Committee staggers us. The *a priori* case seems as strong as could well be asked for. The charge that money was used did not originate with Republicans, but with Democrats, who had the means of knowing all the facts. The faction on which the corruption was charged is notorious for its unscrupulousness in the use of any means which will insure success. The State has but recently been convulsed by its attempt to steal one branch of the legislature, and the best men of both parties are agreed in condemning the attempt. The only ground for exonerating Mr. Payne and his friends is that the money paid was for votes in the Democratic caucus and not in the legislature. But the bribery for the one end carries it with the presumption of bribery for the other. And to allow a Senator to obtain his seat by such means is to place seats in the Senate at the disposal of the highest bidder, without attending the transaction with any legal penalties whatever.

THE Senate has passed, with amendments, the House bill repealing the Preemption and Timber Culture Laws, thus closing the public domain against any but homestead settlers. Were it to follow up this legislation by repealing the Homestead Law, or by restricting its benefits to American citizens of ten years' residence, there would be no harm done. By our land laws we have over-stimulated the growth of agriculture, until we are dependent upon the European food-market to an extent which is dangerous to our welfare. And the prospect that we will lose that market so far as grain is concerned, is very clear. The Anglo-Indian government is straining every nerve to develop the wheat production of India, so as to be able to pay its English creditors their interest in gold without selling drafts on London in Calcutta at a great discount. To accomplish this it has only to build cheap railroads to open up the great area of Hindostan which is fit for wheat. The country has an unlimited supply of laborers who can live on from six to eight dollars a year. The government is the landlord, and has the power to dictate what crop shall be grown, as it does in the case of indigo and poppies in Bengal. Against this competition our indigo industry could not stand; nor will our production of wheat for the markets of Europe do better if the government of Hindostan should persist in this case as it did in that. The day is not far distant when East Indian wheat will be sent to New York, unless our Tariff prevent.

In these circumstances the best policy for us is to seek a more balanced development of our industries, by withdrawing the great



premium on agriculture we now are offering. To no other industry do we offer the site on which it is to be prosecuted, the chief raw material to be employed, and subsidized railroads to convey its products to market. And in no other commodity is over-production so easy and certain; for no amount of ingenuity can carry the consumption of food beyond the eating capacity of mankind.

MR. RANDALL has submitted to the House, which has sent it to the Committee of Ways and Means, a bill embodying his ideas of a proper reform of the Tariff. All duties on tobacco are peremptorily repealed, and also all duties on spirits made from fruits. The portion which deals with the Tariff is much more elaborate than was Mr. Morrison's bill. It copies from that all the administrative portion which Mr. Hewitt contributed. It inserts the new schedule for silks, laces and gloves, which Assistant-Secretary Fairchild prepared and submitted to Congress. And it proposes to add to the free list sawn and squared but rough timber, staves, wheel-hubs, bristles and jute-butts.

Mr. Randall also proposes to restore the duties on wool to something like what they were before the revision of 1883, and to make corresponding alterations in the duties on goods made of wool. He also proposes alterations in the metals and clothing schedules, in the way of reduction and equalization.

The proposal contains many points on which we should not care to pronounce without fuller information, and of whose expediency we are doubtful. It has several that we should like to see incorporated in our Tariff. But there is not the faintest probability that the Committee of Ways and Means will report it back without alterations which will destroy its essential character, or that the House will support Mr. Randall in restoring its character after the Committee has reported it. In fact the importance of the measure is that it shows what Mr. Randall and perhaps the majority of his friends think would be a good reform of the Tariff.

INSTEAD of disciplining Mr. Randall for his vote against the Morrison Tariff Bill, the Democratic caucus made him a member of its committee of arrangements for the rest of the session, Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Morrison being the other two members. The three are to decide as to the priority of business and the like, so as to save what remains of the session for profitable work. It is a pity that no such committee was appointed at the beginning of the session, when Mr. Randall's Committee on Appropriations was deprived of the dictatorial power it formerly exercised. All legislative experience shows that a large body must not be left to drift along at its fancy, with no concentration of authority in the hands of its leading members. In Europe this need is met by the presence of the ministry or cabinet in the national legislature. In America the leadership must be vested in the leaders of the majority; and the more distinctly this is done the better for the country, and even for the minority. It puts the responsibility where it belongs.

The proposal to enact an Income Tax does not seem to have been seriously meant by the House Committee on Pensions. Rather it was to offset the Blair Pension Bill, received from the Senate, by proposing a means for its execution which the Senate was sure to reject. After a struggle in which the Republicans rather filibustered than debated, the proposal was abandoned, but not until several Northern Democrats had declared themselves against it.

JUDGE FULLERTON, of New York, has appeared before a committee of the House of Representatives to argue that the United States is bound in law and in morals to pay the debt of the Southern Confederacy. He maintains that the debt was created by sundry of the States of the Union under the debt-contracting power which they constitutionally possessed, and that the fact that they claimed to be outside the Union and to be acting as a Confederacy has nothing to do with the business. As the Fourteenth Amendment forbids the States to assume or pay that debt, it becomes the duty of the nation to do so.

Has it occurred to Judge Fullerton to look at the first clause

of Section X. of the Constitution, which debars the States from entering any Confederacy, and which thus vitiates the obligations incurred by any such body? And as the Fourteenth Amendment lays just as much restriction upon the national government as upon those of the States in this matter, how can Congress take any step to carry out his theory of its obligations? It can do nothing but propose an amendment to the Constitution, which there is not the least chance of the states adopting.

In truth Judge Fullerton has taken his arguments to the wrong market. Let him hunt up the Southern Confederacy, and lay his case before its Executive and Congress. The former is not hard to find; and no doubt Mr. Davis will give him all necessary information.

THE railroad strike has been resumed at Chicago, the Lake Shore road being the victim this time. Its refusal to dismiss nine men who do not belong to the trade's union is the cause of the trouble, which will be extended to any other road which handles its freight. Already the resistance to the transaction of business has reached a height which calls for the interference of some authority strong enough to keep the peace. Trains sent out of the yard have been pursued by locomotives carrying bodies of armed strikers, and shots have been exchanged between the policemen in the caboose and the strikers in pursuit, wounding several.

If this kind of disorder is to continue, the day is not distant when our great railroad lines must pass under the control of the nation, as the only power which is strong enough to make itself respected and obeyed. The peculiar character of railroad property, as spread over an unmanageable and unwatchable area, makes it especially incapable of defence when the corporation comes into collision with its work-people. And it is most unfortunate that the corporations generally have not earned the respect of their men by their regard for the laws, where these laws did not suit their convenience. The struggles between them for the possession of a disputed crossing have often been fought with just such weapons as their men now turn upon them; and these very men may have taken their first lessons in violence when engaged in such services. And the utter contempt shown for the Sunday laws by the transportation of coal and similar freight on the day of legal rest, has worked in the same direction as a lesson in lawlessness. We are pleased to see it announced that none but perishable freight will be moved over the Pennsylvania Railroad after midnight of Saturday for the future.

Two judges recently, one in New York and one in Milwaukee, have decided that boycotting is an illegal practice. In the New York case the lawfulness of strikes was admitted, but the working-men taking the aggressive was declared to be an actionable injury, as much as theft. In this case the boycotters were convicted by the jury but not of that offence. The boycott had ended with the extortion of \$1,000 to pay the expenses of the trade's union. For this extortion, which is a very different thing from boycotting, they were punished, and very properly. But it will not be so easy to get verdicts when cases are not thus complicated with clearly actionable offences. None have been obtained as yet in Milwaukee.

THE action of a majority of the county conventions in Vermont, recommending the reelection of Senator Edmunds, disposes of that problem. These Vermont Republicans have acted wisely and for the good of the party. And they have made a contribution to the next campaign. In some quarters there was a desire for Mr. Edmunds's defeat as marking that high ground was to be taken against all half-hearted and still more all revolting Republicans, when the candidate and policy of 1888 was to be decided. But Vermont, which had the first case to dispose of, has decided it in the interests of Republican rather than factional revenge. We think she has used her "prerogative" wisely.

THE Republicans of Pennsylvania nominated their State ticket at Harrisburg, on Wednesday. There was no opposition to Gen. Beaver: the evident wish of the active members of the party to



have him try again was yielded to upon all hands, and the Convention recorded the preference "by acclamation." The other candidates are W. T. Davies, of Bradford county, for Lieutenant-Governor; A. W. Norris, of Philadelphia, for Auditor-General; T. J. Stewart, of Montgomery, for Secretary of Internal Affairs; and E. S. Osborne, of Luzerne, for Congressman-at-Large. The last named is the present member, elected in 1884. Mr. Davies was on the ticket in 1882, with General Beaver, and failed then, for reasons not necessary to recapitulate. Mr. Stewart is a young man, popular with the "Grand Army" membership, a native of Ireland. Colonel Norris may be trusted, we think, to audit the accounts of the Commonwealth in harmony with the views of the State Treasurer, Colonel Quay, if the latter at any time should formulate any on the subject.

It is the misfortune of the Republicans of Pennsylvania that the other candidates on the ticket, General Osborne excepted, add no strength to General Beaver, at the time that the latter, for many obvious reasons, greatly needs to have colleagues who will increase, in the minds of the considerate and discriminating citizenship of the State, respect and confidence for the Republican cause. General Osborne has served in Congress with credit and fidelity; there is a sympathy for and approval of him which to some degree will help General Beaver. But it must be candidly said that the management which insisted on making up the list of nominations as has been done, and especially the entire exclusion of the West, when it presented a candidate so well vouched for as Major Montooth, was a party blunder, which leaves the situation in Pennsylvania one very far removed from certainty. That Mr. Cooper should continue in the Chairmanship while he is himself a candidate for the Senatorship, and in spite of the want of confidence in him among many substantial members of the party, adds another feature to the uncertainty of the situation.

THERE is an evident growth of the Prohibition party in the Middle States, which is giving the Republican politicians a good deal of anxiety, especially in New York and New Jersey. Of late years the Prohibition movement has taken on a degree of intolerance and even fanaticism, which is not unconnected with political aspirations in some of its leaders. It even looks with disfavor upon Prohibitory legislation if carried by any of the other parties, and its New York organ, *The Voice*, did much to defeat in the legislature the proposal to submit an amendment enacting Prohibition to the vote of the people.

It is years since the party leaders were warned that nothing but the most vigorous handling of this question could keep the Republican party from being swamped by it. If they had taken hold of High License when Mr. Theodore Roosevelt suggested that as the Republican solution of the question, they might have checked the growth of the Prohibition secession, which, in spite of the accession of the Irish Protectionists, in 1884 defeated Mr. Blaine. What they did do was to pledge themselves to submit this amendment, and then the promise was broken through the secession of a small party of their own number. It is true that Prohibition is what the third party want; but it is not what the country needs. What is needed is regulation of the liquor traffic, such as will put an end to the scandalous abuses which now attend it. It is those abuses which make Prohibitionists; it is their removal which will keep the Republican party strong and intact.

In New Jersey, the action taken, although somewhat dilatory, is wiser. The Anti-Saloon movement is not pledged to Prohibition, and it is entirely Republican. It aims at the control of the party in the interests of a genuinely Temperance policy, through getting control of the primary meetings and deposing the representatives of the Saloon interest. It is rather curious how entirely the Reformers of our politics shrink from trying to get hold of the primaries. When a movement of this kind was on foot in this city some years ago, it was proposed to pledge all the members to attend those meetings; but it was voted down with but two dissenting voices.

THE death of Mr. David Davis at Bloomington, Illinois, removes a notable and even an unique figure from our politics. We have had a great many small men and amateur politicians who could hardly tell to which party they belonged. But that a man of the size for a seat on the Supreme bench and in the United States Senate should hold a place so near the dividing line of the two parties as to be talked of in both as a possible candidate for the presidency, is without parallel. Mr. Davis was a trusted friend of Mr. Lincoln's, and held up his hands in the trying times of the war. Afterwards he drifted off towards the Democrats, and was chosen to the Senate by a combination of Democrats and Independent. It was felt at the time that the choice was a wrong one, as it involved a resignation from the Supreme bench, whose judges should not be in the party arena as candidates for election to office; but Mr. Davis accepted it and thus set a bad precedent. His course in politics was at times irritating, but he generally maintained his pose as an unattached politician, and served a good use when the Senate was so equally divided that no one else could be chosen to preside over it.

WE observe that several of our contemporaries are reviving the memories of the fatal disaster which befel Gen. Custer's command in Indian warfare, and that they speak of it invariably as a "massacre." There is no excuse for the use of this word; Gen. Custer and his men were killed in fair fight and in entire accordance with the rules of Indian warfare as used and recognized on both sides. His defeat and death were due to his neglect of the most ordinary precautions in the matter of acting with Major Reno, who has been made a scapegoat to carry the wrong-doing of his chief. And this impetuosity was with the intention of doing something brilliant on the frontier to offset something which had given offence at Washington. There is no man in our recent history—not Charles Sumner, nor Francis Lieber, nor Fitz-John Porter,—about whom more nonsense has been talked and written.

THE contest over the choice of an Assistant Bishop for the Protestant Episcopal Church in the diocese of Philadelphia, has terminated much more tamely than was expected. The High Church party, seeing it impossible to elect a man of their own way of thinking, looked around for a moderate or intermediate churchman, who could command a majority through votes of the Low Church party. They hit upon Bishop Whittaker, of Nevada, who was elected on the first ballot by the clergy and approved on the first ballot by the lay delegates. This of course is the more peaceful way of settling the difficulty, but it is not the way which has the most of promise for the future of the church. The promotion of colorless and undefined men to the Episcopate was until recently the reproach of the mother Church of England. Now that the Anglican Episcopate is getting out of this unhappy condition, and sees such men as Drs. Benton, Ryle, Magee and Barry invested with her highest dignities, the American Church seems disposed to turn her back on the era of Whittinghams, Potters, MacIlvaines, Kerfoots and their like, to look for "nicely balanced half-and-halves."

LAST month saw two New England cities,—Springfield and Providence,—observe the quarter-millenary of their founding. To the outside world more interest naturally attaches to the latter celebration, which occurred last week. There are few figures in New England history more interesting than that of Roger Williams, who in 1636 founded the first commonwealth on the basis of absolute religious toleration. It is quite true that it was not this issue that caused his expulsion from Massachusetts; but it was his experience among the "Lord Brethren" of New England that brought him to the conviction that religious belief and misbelief were not matters to be decided by the sword of the civil magistrate, and led him to write "The Bloody Tenet of Persecution." He seems to have been something of what we call a crank in these times; the points on which he fell into dispute with the authorities of the older colony indicate that, although his biographers

show great ingenuity in proving that his censures of those authorities stood for very great principles indeed. But cranks have their uses:—

Salt of the earth, in what queer guys  
Thou'rt fond of crystallizing!

The principle of toleration he adopted made the little commonwealth a kind of religious museum before the century was out. The colony on Rhode Island proper was established by Mrs. Anne Hutchinson's Antinomian followers, miscalled Familists by the Puritans of the Bay State. Warwick was settled by the disciples of Samuel Gorton, who seems to have corresponded to the English Seekers, out of whom came the Society of Friends. Roger Williams seems to have been substantially a Seeker in his later years, for his membership in the Baptist church, established at Providence in 1639, lasted only a few months. Then there arose the divisions among the Baptists themselves—the Seventh-day sect in 1671 going off in one direction, and the Rogerenes in another. These last, like our Mennonites, seemed to have occupied a middle position between the Baptists and the Friends. And the Friends in 1656 had found, if not a welcome, at least a full toleration in Rhode Island, sooner than anywhere else in the world. All this made the colony a sort of Liberty Hall in religious and other matters, and gave the State a character which it has never lost in this matter of social tolerance and breadth of view.

MR. BRIGHT is pushed very much to the front by the Liberal dissidents. Not only does he issue a manifesto to his Birmingham constituency which they distribute over the nation, but he gives certificates of soundness to sundry candidates of their party. In his letter for Mr. Caine's benefit, he denounces the Liberal caucuses as trying "to transform members of the House of Commons into simple delegates, and insisting upon their subordinating their principles to the interests of party or a party leader. It is notorious that scores of members voted with the government, who privately condemned the Irish bills." This sounds well from Mr. Bright, but if he will refresh his memory a little, he will find that the repeal of the Corn Laws was accomplished in much the same way, and that the League was as overbearing and intolerant in its day as the caucus is in his picture of it. There was a perfectly miraculous change of views on the subject of Free Trade among members of the House, when Lord John Russell and Sir Robert Peel made up their minds that that was the way the cat was to jump. It is not for an old Leaguer, who glories in the achievements of June, 1846, to be overly squeamish in his estimate of political methods.

Mr. Bright, forgetting how meritorious was Sir Robert Peel's conversion to Free Trade, taunts Mr. Gladstone and other Liberals with having changed their minds about Home Rule. Mr. Gladstone replies: "Never, since the Home Rule struggle was started, fifteen years ago, have I once condemned it in principle." And this is exactly the truth. Last year, before the elections, Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, in a pamphlet addressed to Lord Carnarvon, warned the Tories that Mr. Gladstone had kept the question of Home Rule open for any action he might choose to take. Both in the House of Commons in 1883, and before that in a speech at Dalkeith, he had spoken of the advantages of relieving the Imperial Parliament of the burden of local affairs, and had expressed his wish that the Irish members would define their ideas as to a division of Irish affairs from those of the Empire. And in the heat of the last election, when he was asking a Liberal majority to deal with the Irish question, he again challenged Mr. Parnell to say exactly what he wanted in the shape of Home Rule for Ireland. Sir Charles wrote in August, 1885: "Mr. Gladstone is on his march, with the applause and sympathy of many Englishmen; the Hartington cliff or the Derby morass may stop the way for a moment; but if years and authority remain to him we know where we may expect to find him. I honor him for his services to Ireland, and I would rejoice to see his career crowned by the greatest achievement which remains for a British statesman to perform."

MR. CHAMBERLAIN catches at every straw that seems to indicate the possibility of a reunion of his fraction of the Radicals to the main body of the Liberals; but Mr. Gladstone is implacable, and dashes every hope as soon as it is awakened. He seems to have made up his mind that defeat without the Hon. Joseph is better than victory with his aid. Much of the Birmingham resistance to the Home Rule proposal is connected with the fear that Ireland will cease to depend upon English manufacturers for her supply of textiles and hardwares. A letter from England, which we have seen, says that this side of the Irish question is more discussed in private than any other, although it does not appear in the public manifestoes and speeches. Mr. Chamberlain indeed hints at it, when he denies that Home Rule would relieve the English labor market by withdrawing to Ireland large swarms of Irish workmen now in England. He says: "Ireland is an essentially poor country, and the condition of the people is likely to become rapidly worse with an unsettled government and no security for investment." Perhaps he regards as "settled" a government which has had to pass fifty-nine coercion laws in eighty-six years. And he might favor us with information as to what security for investment now exists in Ireland, or what opportunity for it. The Irish banks and savings-banks send millions of pounds out of Ireland to the London money market, for lending at two per cent. a year, because there is no opening for its investment at home.

THE election began in the boroughs yesterday, and before this reaches our readers there will be some indication of the result, although not a very safe one to follow. At this writing the Tories and other "paper-Unionists" are the more confident of the two. But so the Tories were in 1880, when only one Liberal paper ventured to predict the magnificent victory Mr. Gladstone actually won. And so the Liberals were last year, when nothing but the accession of the agricultural laborers saved them from complete rout at the hands of the Tories and the Irish. The truth is that England has become a country whose political shifts cast no forward shadows, and observers are frequently misled by London sentiment, which is nearly always out of harmony with the country at large. We still incline to the belief that Mr. Gladstone will win. On his side are magnificent personal leadership, an aggressive policy, popular enthusiasm and the democracy's belief in fair play. Against him are the wealthy, the well-salaried and the titled, who have more money to put into the struggle, but not so many votes, if he can only get his polled. There lies his real difficulty. The registration of voters is imperfect, and in the present shifting condition of English labor, many have lost their right under the registration of last year. And the costs of the election are enormous, amounting to five shillings a voter in the boroughs, and four shillings in London and three in the counties. The *Pall Mall Gazette* calls upon the British democracy to imitate the splendid example set it by the Irish in America, who have "disestablished Money-bags as the arbiter of elections."

OUR excellent contemporary, *The Christian Intelligencer*, dislikes the Irish and has not mastered the Home Rule question. It says: "Large sums of money are openly raised here to influence the elections in Great Britain. That certainly is contrary to the past policy of the nation, and is establishing a precedent which may be followed with injurious results. If the people of the United States can engage in efforts intended to act directly on elections in Great Britain, they cannot complain if hereafter the nobility or the manufacturers, or the ship-owners or builders, or the bankers of any European power shall openly engage in endeavors to control the elections in the United States."

But as a matter of fact no money is raised in the United States "to influence the elections in Great Britain." So far as we know, nobody has ever proposed such a thing. In this election as in that of last year, there has been money raised to pay the necessary expenses of electing Nationalist members from Irish districts. But Ireland is not in Great Britain, and the payment of the fees and



salaries of election judges, clerks and the like, is not a means to influence the elections. Under our American system of government, those expenses are paid by the community; in the British Islands they are charged to the candidates. To fine the Nationalists for their opinions, the landlord party in Ireland contested a large number of Irish constituencies, in which the Nationalists were already known to be four-fifths of the voters. This cost the Nationalists at least £40,000 last year, which they would not have had to pay if those constituencies had not been contested. The same party probably will do the same this year. The Irish people could not and cannot pay this great sum without aid from their friends in America, who sent them some \$225,000 last year, and will do the same this year. Does *The Intelligencer* think this wrong?

As for the foreigners trying to influence American elections, the Englishmen do that now without either shame or concealment. In 1880 the Cobden Club distributed tens of thousands of a pamphlet among our Western farmers, which was meant to induce them to choose none but Free Traders to Congress. That pamphlet was prepared by an officer of the Club and printed in London. It advises the Western farmers to "give their support to no candidate for a seat in the House of Representatives who does not pledge himself if elected, to propose, or at least to vote for a reduction of five per cent. every successive year on the import duties, until the whole are abolished. Never mind what party he may belong to." At the time when that pamphlet was thus spread broadcast over this country, all but two members of the British Cabinet were members of the Cobden Club. Does *The Intelligencer* think this right?

THE Orleanist and Bonaparte princes have withdrawn from France in compliance with the new law; and the Count of Paris has done his utmost to justify the expulsion by an ill-judged manifesto to his adherents in France. In this he poses as the representative of "the monarchical principle," which he says is presented in his person. It is just as a man and a citizen, and in so far as he can be disassociated from any dynastic principle, that the sympathy of mankind has been given him. In America we would fain remember the gallant soldier who cast his lot with the cause of freedom, and who became the best historian of the war against the slave power. But when we are asked to sympathize with the dynastic ambitions of the house founded by Philippe Egalité, we must withhold our tribute. The Count can commend himself to us only by showing that his presence in France was not a permanent threat to the public order of the country. We have nothing against the return of the Orleans house to power, if that should ever be achieved by the spontaneous action of the French people. But a return achieved by intrigue abroad and demonstrations carefully worked up at home, would be quite another matter.

It is possible, however, that this step on the part of the Republic will strengthen the Conservative reaction, which undoubtedly has reached a greater height than at any time since the war with Germany. In truth the Republicans have gone so fast and so far in the work of converting France into an agnostic, if not an atheistic Republic, that they have alienated many of the best Republicans.

FRANCE finds that English diplomacy is sufficiently vigorous, even in the heat and confusion of a general election. So the move on the New Hebrides is explained away; the tricolor is hoisted only on a store-house, and there is a British flag on another store-house close beside it, etc. But the British flag is there only because the French was hoisted first, and the store-house was taken as the most prominent building to be had for the purpose. There are no *hotels-de-ville* in the South Seas.

#### THE PROSTRATION OF JAPAN.

IT is now seventeen years since Japan was thrown open to European and American commerce by the series of commercial treaties which were negotiated in the year 1868. It is hardly too much to say that all the good the country has derived from its

contact with Western civilization has been balanced by the miseries brought upon it through the operation of those treaties. As our readers know, the treaties were not freely negotiated, as between equals, and with a due regard to the interests of both parties. They were forced upon Japan by the exhibition of overwhelming force, and by methods of diplomatic courtesy of which the late Sir Harry Parkes was a master. By their terms Japan forever forfeited her rights to the control of her own affairs; she was bound not to levy more than a specified percentage in duties on goods imported from the countries which united with England in exacting them, and no revision of their terms was to be had until both parties agreed to have them revised. As five per cent. was the maximum rate of duty allowed, the customs hardly pay the cost of their collection, and the customs-houses are kept up only to save Japan from the fate of China through the importation of British opium.

A first result of this forced "Free Trade" was of course the prostration of such of the manufactures of Japan as came into competition with those of Europe. The iron industry—never very extensive, because the deposits of iron, although great in the aggregate, are not gathered into productive veins or beds—was the first to suffer. Next was the cotton industry, which was of great importance in connection with the clothing of the common people. It was a fortunate circumstance that so much of Japanese industry has a distinctive character which enables it to hold its own, and to command the markets of the West. But even these lines of manufacture found dangerous rivals in the counterfeiters of Paris and Birmingham, and very much of what passes in this country as Japanese ware with the uninitiated came from just the other direction.

Under this European competition the balance of trade turned against Japan, with the consequence that coin began to flow out of the country. In 1868 there was a gold and silver currency of about 200,000,000 yen; by 1881 the Empire had been drained of it so completely that there was left a paltry 2,000,000 yen in Yokohama in the hands of foreign brokers. To replace this loss, the government had recourse to paper money. First came an issue of treasury notes; then a national banking system was set up on the model of that of the United States, all notes being secured by the deposit of government bonds. The total issue of these notes of both kinds was about 140,000,000 yen, or 60,000,000 yen less than the metallic currency whose place it took. There was therefore no inflation of the currency, nor even money enough for the use of the people. But under this moderate deficit the Japanese managed to hold up their heads and to maintain some degree of prosperity.

About 1881 the present Japanese Minister of Finance, Mr. Matsukata, took fright at the condition of the currency. The fact that the small quantity of coin at Yokohama commanded a high premium in paper money, and that this premium rose whenever anybody attempted a large transaction in foreign trade, seemed to him an alarming fact. It is the misfortune of Japan that while it looks to the United States alone for practical help and sympathy, it always looks to English teachers for instruction in the management of its economic affairs. In this case those teachers seem to have had Mr. Matsukata's ear, and to have heightened his apprehensions of bad results from the difference between coin and paper to an unwarrantable degree. They also would seem to have suggested the mischievous method he took to remedy it. According to the wooden theory of money which passes for economic science with the English school and its disciples outside of England, the movement of money is governed simply by "supply and demand," and "demand" means simply need. If, therefore, a country wants to get gold and silver, its best policy is to create a vacuum of all sorts of money, in the confidence that coin will flow from other countries to fill the vacuum. Now it is one of the paradoxes of economic science that whereas a vacuum attracts in physics it is a plenum that attracts in economics. "To him that hath shall be given; from him that hath not shall be taken that



which he seemeth to have." Money goes to where money is, because it is not the absence of money but the industrial effects of a plenty of money that create an operative demand for it.

But Mr. Matsukata had been taught otherwise by his English masters, and he proceeded accordingly. He forced a sudden contraction of 60,000,000 yen, reducing the currency to 80,000,000 yen, instead of the 200,000,000 yen it had in coin before the commercial treaties began to drain it. By this means he hopes to drain back into Japan the coin that was taken from it by adverse balances of trade. And he is very proud of the result, in that, for the last few years, the balance has actually turned in favor of Japan. But when we look at the means by which this shift of the balance has been secured, it is seen to be no real gain to the country. The first and most natural effect of the sudden contraction was to bring a very large body of the people to the verge of ruin. To save themselves they sold at a sacrifice great quantities of goods to foreigners, and these forced sales it was that turned the balance in Japan's favor. But how long will this process of liquidation continue? How long will Japanese merchants be able to furnish stocks of valuable wares, whose sacrifice will tempt foreigners to pay for them in coin? There must be a speedy end to that proceeding. Even London could not stand for three years the pressure of "the bank screw" by which the drain of coin is forced back to England, whenever the bullion in the vaults of the Bank of England begins to fall below the requirement of the Bank Act. Mr. Matsukata has applied this truly British method of financial redress with a thoroughness of which its authors never dreamed. It is thus that disciples always outrun their teachers in consistency.

To see the absurdity of the contraction Mr. Matsukata has forced upon Japan, it is only necessary to say that the whole currency of the country but little if at all exceeds the revenue collected by the governments, national and local. The revenue is collected between October and April, and the most of it in the earlier part of this period, so that there is no time for the money to get back to the people to be used for more than one payment of taxes. Practically the whole currency of the Empire has been brought to the footing held by our gold supply before the War, and by the exchequer notes of the British government. It is no longer the instrument of association and of exchange; it is the medium of paying taxes.

The resultant derangement of the business of the country is such as to surpass belief. The farming population has been almost ruined by it,—in many cases altogether ruined. To meet the demands of the tax-gatherer, the rural population has to hurry its crops into the consuming centres without reference to the demand, and to sell at a sacrifice. One result is that the price of farm produce has fallen so low that the taxes,—which are not payable in kind, although based on the estimated productivity of the land,—absorb in many cases as much as half the crop, and in no case less than one-fifth of it! On the less fertile lands, the Japanese government has practically realized Mr. Henry George's theory of land-taxation; it has confiscated the rent of the land, and the landowner gets simply nothing. In many cases all that is left to even the tenant is a second or "stolen" crop of wheat, after he has collected the rice crop and made it over to the government and paid the cost of transportation. And Mr. George's expectation has been realized in that anybody in Japan who wants land can have it rent free, if he will but pay the taxes on it. And yet the Japanese are not happy!

The cry of the suffering farmers has reached the ear of her imperial government, and according to the *Japan Herald* some kind of relief is proposed. But it is by the reduction of rents on lands which pay no rent or so little in proportion to the taxation as to amount to none. The time must be near at hand when not an acre of the soil of Japan will pay rent to any one, and Mr. George's ideal will be realized. Nor will the relief come through any substitution of other forms of taxation, for nearly every other form is in full vigor. Even an income-tax is under discussion in

the government's councils, to take the place of several which do not pay the expenses of collection.

The remedy must come through restoration to Japan of that autonomy whose loss has been the root of all her economic and industrial evils. It must come with the establishment of a favorable balance of trade by other means than widespread sacrifices leading to bankruptcy,—by restrictions on imports which will revive the native industries and save the country the cost of purchasing what it can better make at home. It will come with the restoration of "the instrument of exchange and association" to the volume demanded by the industrial needs of the Japanese, without regard to the premium commanded by gold or silver in a country which has been sucked dry of both by British Free Trade.

#### ARE OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS FOR THE PUBLIC?

TWO ideas as to the place of the Public School prevail in this country. One is that of New England and the West, that it is a coöperative institution of society, for the benefit of the whole community, which is taxed for its support precisely as it is for courts of law, water works, street paving, etc. The other idea is that which prevails largely in other parts of the North, and is found to increase in intensity of expression as one goes south. This places the school on a much lower plane, as still a necessary social institution, but belonging rather in the department of charities and corrections—something, in fact, not unrelated to the almshouse or the reformatory.

In this city of Philadelphia, a nodal point where counter-currents in all questions meet, and where the resulting quiet is easily mistaken for inaction, these two phases of opinion have been battling for over seventy years. So far as legislation goes, the turning point in the struggle may be said to have been reached between the passage of the School law of 1809,—“To provide for the education of the poor, gratis,”—and that of 1818,—“To provide for the education of children at the public expense,”—the greater comprehensiveness of the latter being declared by a subsequent act, which repeals “all provisions, if any, in the act of 1818, that limit the benefits of the said public schools to the children of indigent parents.” The fact was, that the first act had been found to be a failure because of this restriction or, as the preamble to the law of 1818 states the case, “the general provisions of the existing laws towards the establishment of schools . . . in such manner that the poor may be taught gratis . . . have not proved to be a public benefit commensurate with the expense incurred by reason of the same.”

It is instructive to note that our fathers, while putting the question simply on the footing of expense and gain, sought to bring the balance to the right side, not by reducing the total cost, but by increasing the number of those among whom it should be divided. This same law provides for the establishment of our Girls' Normal School, and the supplementary law already referred to, (of 1836), going on in the same direction, authorizes the institution of the Boys' High School.

But men are never so unerringly represented by their laws as nature is by hers. Sixty-eight years have passed since 1818, and still, if we may judge by the action of their delegates in city councils, our citizens view the public schools as intended “for the education of the poor, gratis.” When, with teachers' salaries far below those of any other city, and other expenses in proportion, one hundred thousand dollars are struck from the annual estimate of the Board of Education; when this sum, which represents a difference in the tax rate of two cents per \$100, affecting to the extent of \$1 any property valued at \$5000, represents also just the difference between a decent and economical and a shabby and wasteful maintenance of the schools, with no provision in either case for new buildings,—it certainly seems as if we understand that the schools are for the poor only, and for as few of them as possible.

It is not surprising, after years of such experiences, to say

nothing of the difficulty of obtaining sufficient funds for new buildings for lower grade schools, that the Board of Education should still hesitate to open its High Schools to all qualified applicants.

And yet, until this is done, we are not "providing for the education of all children at the public expense." Nay, we are not even providing properly for the education of the children of the poor. For it is one of the hidden laws of education, which reveals itself to those who study the subject in practice, that to be universal it must be complete. There can be no good school that is only good enough for the poor. It must be good enough for all, if it is to be good at all. Now a series of schools, beginning with the Primary and ending with the High, is in effect one school; and although most of those who enter the lowest grade never reach the highest, though many should enter the highest who never passed through the lowest, yet the continuity and the unity of the whole series is necessary to the full development of each member, and freedom of access at any point is necessary to make it a school for all classes of society.

No railroad can adequately provide for its way traffic, unless it has an important terminus, accessible from any station.

The following figures, drawn from the Report of the Board of Public Education for 1885, throw some light on the annual movement of pupils in our schools:

	NO. OF PUPILS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR.	NEW PUPILS ADMITTED, NOT BY PROMOTION.	PROMOTED TO NEXT HIGHER SCHOOL.	LEFT SCHOOL, NOT PROMOTED.
Primary Schools, . . .	50297	34566	13033	23221
Secondary " . . .	27256	8013	7661	12529
Grammar " . . .	15431	3829	821	9189
High " . . .	1725	—	—	682
Totals, . . .	94709	45408	21515	45621

The comparatively small number of schools of mixed grades, in the rural wards chiefly, are not included in the above table.

The special point to which attention is called in these figures, is the great disproportion in the number of new admissions, between those to the High schools and the other grades. While the new admissions into the Secondary department are about one-fourth those into the Primary, and those into the Grammar about one-half those into the Secondary, the new admissions into the High Schools are none at all, those schools being supplied entirely by promotion from the Grammar grades.

It is probable, (and it is a pity we have not the figures for it) that most of the 821 who were promoted to the High Schools began their public school course in the Grammar grades. It is probable, because six months' stay in a grammar school is requisite for admission to the High Schools, and because those who can give time for a high school course will be more likely to be found among the new comers than among those who have already been in the lower grades. If admission were open to all qualified, to the high, as to the lower schools, it seems fair to suppose that many of these 821 would enter the former directly, thus relieving the latter to that extent, and that the number of new applicants to the former would be at least equal to one-fourth of those to the Grammar Schools, which would be say 900. Add to this the 200 or more who now apply, but are excluded from want of room, and we have an additional number of say 1100 candidates for high school instruction not at all now provided for.

The first step in this matter towards improvement rests with the Board of Education. Let it repeal all rules restricting entrance to the High Schools to grammar school pupils; let it make this be thoroughly known; let it make the standard of teaching in the High Schools adequate for the admission of their graduates to the best technical schools, in law, medicine, divinity, science, mechanics;—and it will then be in a position to say to Councils, "We want money not only for thousands of the children of the poor in

our primary schools, but also for hundreds of the children of the rich and poor in our high schools. And if it be answered, "We can give you no money for the children of the rich," will it not be safe to leave the last word to the rich themselves?

#### "FUGACES . . . LABUNTUR."

BOTH high and low, men come and go,—  
The sunset glow foretells the morrow;  
The morning mist, by sunbeams kissed,  
Doth vanish. List! Away with sorrow!  
  
Tho' hearts be sad, to-day is glad,  
Is sorrow mad? Awake the sleepers!  
The merry rain bears glad refrain,—  
The golden grain awaits the reapers.  
  
Within the eaves are garnered sheaves,—  
Dead are the leaves,—the fragrant clover.  
Cold are the rays,—November days—  
And glad the praise, when life is over.

P. B. PEABODY.

Faribault, Minn.

#### MARY WOLLSTONECRAFT SHELLEY.<sup>1</sup>

IT is rather unusual, in this biography-ridden age, for the biographer of a person of any note to have the valid excuse which is alleged as the *raison d'être* of this volume,—that it is a hitherto unoccupied field. But although no book has heretofore been devoted primarily to Mrs. Shelley, biography has done its best and worst on the group of names with which hers is associated; and in the literature relating to Shelley, Byron, Leigh Hunt, and others, she occupies so prominent a place as to make the materials for her portraiture comparatively easy of access. Especially in Trelawny's trenchant memoirs is she vividly outlined, and by an observer who had the best of opportunities of knowing her. Making allowance for his temperamental bias, his picture of her is probably very close to truth, and the author of this book, though dissenting from some of his conclusions very emphatically, still draws very largely on him for her materials.

Mary Wollstonecraft (Godwin) Shelley was born August 30th, 1797; the child of William Godwin, the philosopher, and Mary Wollstonecraft, one of the earliest advocates of women's rights. Her mother survived Mary's birth but a few days.<sup>2</sup> To any one with the slightest belief in heredity, such a parentage would be of itself sufficient ground for following closely her future history. Her parents were both peculiar in the extreme, and both had unquestionable genius. Godwin was long the idol of the time among a certain class of young Englishmen, whose radicalism was outgrowing the strait-jackets of insular conservatism,—just then intensified by antipathy to the excesses of the French Revolution. In truth Godwin's philosophy would not have been out of place among the extremist theories of that carnival of uncontrolled thought. It was based on the idea of complete freedom from restraints of law, referring each man's conduct to his own sense of justice. But this false Utopia was true as against many of the abuses of authority of that time, and gathered a band of disciples who looked up to its author as one of the leading spirits of all time. Among these was Shelley. But Godwin lacked, one would think, the capacity for feeling. His mental processes ruled him, assisted, it must be admitted, by some meanness, much conceit, and in his later life by the rules of conventionality he had so scorned in his younger days. Mary Wollstonecraft, on the other hand, was both sincere and ardent. She drew her theories, which in the main agreed with Godwin's, from her own hard conflicts with the world, and believed them intensely. This gave her a power of throwing herself into her writings in a way which gave them great influence in spite of much crudeness of form, and had she lived longer she might have made a deep impress on the times. Both of them died, one might say, at her death, for here the heroic part of Godwin's life disappears, and the remainder is sadly marred. He married again, and spent the rest of his life in a sordid struggle against poverty, often almost in want, always hard pushed, and ready to sacrifice all his ideals for money. From purely prudential motives he abandoned his own and Mary Wollstonecraft's ideas in the education of his daughters, and gave them a proper orthodox education to fit them for being governesses.

Mary Godwin became acquainted with Shelley in 1814, when she was but 17; he was five years older. He had already made an

<sup>1</sup>MARY WOLLSTONECRAFT SHELLEY. By Helen Moore. 16mo. Pp. 346. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

<sup>2</sup>Mrs. Pennell's life of Mary Wollstonecraft is reviewed in THE AMERICAN, No. 237, p. 213; (Feb. 21, 1885.)



unenviable name for himself by his actions, and had given some earnest of his genius by his writings. The first decidedly outweighed the last in the eyes of the world. He had been expelled from Oxford for atheism, had married at nineteen a girl totally unsuited for him, and after some years of unhappy existence had left her. He was immediately attracted to Mary Godwin, and she permitted his addresses. His wife was still living, and he had no legal union to offer her, but they ignored this impediment, and in July 1814 started together for a trip on the continent. The whole proceeding was a ridiculous comedy, for Shelley was poverty-stricken to the last degree, and had no prospect of being able to replace the slender store of money in his pocket when that was gone: they were also obliged to leave clandestinely, lest Godwin or relatives of Shelley's wife might interfere with the project. They crossed the Channel in an open boat, being nearly swamped by a storm, and after many difficulties finally reached Paris. But they were still undaunted, and actually took a trip through France and Switzerland with one donkey to accommodate three, (for Mary's half-sister accompanied them), returning to England penniless. But the opportune death of Shelley's grandfather at this juncture saved him from the prospect of starvation, and his father, who succeeded to the estate and title, granted him a liberal allowance. In 1816 Shelley's legal wife died, and the union with Mary Godwin was then consummated by law. Godwin had during all this time ignored the pair, despite the fact that Mary had only followed her mother's belief and the opinions which her father had avowed twenty years before. It is not likely that her mother's teachings had great weight with her, for the whole tendency of her education had been against them: she probably simply gave way under a strain, as thousands have done before and since without any reference to philosophical systems for support. But Godwin nevertheless certainly cuts a despicable figure throughout the transaction.

England soon grew too hot for Shelley. His children by his first wife were taken from his care by Chancellor Eldon, on the ground of his improper opinions. He was a mark for much abuse from various quarters based upon the same grounds, and in 1816 left England never to return. He and his wife lived in various places in Italy from this time forward, seeing much of Lord Byron, and, during the latter part of the time, of Leigh Hunt. Here they lost two children, and here was born the only child who survived Shelley,—Percy, the present Sir Percy Shelley. He met here a retired officer of the army named Williams, and the two families lived together during the closing period of the poet's life. Williams shared Shelley's enthusiasm for the sea, was his companion on his excursions, and in the final catastrophe shared his fate. They were both drowned in a storm while returning from Leghorn to their villa at Lerici. From evidence that afterward came to light it seems likely that they were run down and sunk by an Italian felucca, probably with the intention of robbing them. The burning of Shelley's corpse upon the Italian beach (whether it drifted a few days later), by Trelawny, who was during the storm watching the ill-fated voyagers from Leghorn with a spy-glass, weirdly closed the troubled chapter of the poet's life, and makes a graphic passage in Trelawny's book.

Mrs. Shelley's letters from Italy after the event form a very large part of this volume. They seemed to be introduced for the purpose of refuting Trelawny, who speaks rather slightly of her. We do not think they show her in a very favorable light. There is too much of the trickery of woe; too much mere sentimentality. Trelawny charges her with being inordinately jealous, with little true sympathy for her husband; with constantly trying to reduce him to a well-bred nonentity. Even this book speaks of grave and persistent troubles of their married life. There was no doubt much fitness in the union, but it was a union of two persons who could not be passively happy, and who must often have struck fire from each other simply because of the in-born restlessness and restiveness of their natures. The whole truth will probably never be ascertained, and may very well be allowed to remain unknown.

The style of the author is pleasant and easy, and, barring some notable defects of proportion, the whole is very satisfactory. In the chapter devoted to a critical consideration of Mrs. Shelley's writings, however, we think she has plunged too boldly into the deep things of criticism. We find there the phrase "cubic strength," and this definition of imagination,—"that function of the mind which formulates, as though real, a state of things which if present would so appear;" besides other things which cannot be read by him who runs. She does not prove Mrs. Shelley an original genius,—in fact does not try. The extracts from her novels are trashy; some of her poems better. But it is quite evident that she was animated into literary production by Shelley, and that after the loss of his influence she wrote nothing that can be called literature,—if indeed any of her productions deserve the name.

#### CONSULAR EXPERIENCES.

A FOREIGN consulship is apt to be considered as a desirable refuge for the jaded and weary, a paradise for the unsuccessful, to the idle an apology for indolence, and for any man so fortunate as to obtain it, an excuse for downright loitering in pleasant places abroad. It seems incredible that life could be a tame and shabby affair under Italian skies, in sight of the Alps or the Mediterranean. That American office-seekers have not become disillusionized as to the advantages of this honorable exile is not the fault of those who have held consular places themselves. Consuls are apt to be ever of more or less literary aptitude, and many of them turn their experiences to account either by a book of reminiscences or a series of magazine articles, and their accounts throw a flood of light upon the annoyances and vexations to which American consuls are subject. Mr. Horstmann, who upheld the interests of the United States for sixteen years, first at Munich and afterwards at Nuremberg, is one of the many who have given us a work on the subject.<sup>1</sup> His book is rather miscellaneous in contents, and might be abridged with advantage, but he has written down every amusing incident which came into his mind to illustrate his long consular experience, and the very absence of conciseness and selection adds to its effect of reality. Munich is apparently as good a place as any European capital for the student of human nature, for its galleries, art-school and conservatories draw thither a large proportion of America tourists, all of whom consider their consul as their ally, and above all as their defender from all foreign encroachments. "I have come to invoke the protection of the American Eagle," is the accepted formula of those who seek the consul's office, and there is no possible service, from the finding of missing luggage to the performance of the marriage ceremony, that is not expected to be freely rendered by the official. Any consul must be willing to concede that the chief object of his existence is to insure the absolute comfort and repose of mind of all American travelers. He receives their letters and forwards them to any address;—he is called upon to be umpire in all cases of dispute with extortionate hotel-keepers or even irate cabmen, and to rectify the mistakes which ladies and gentlemen get into by their own carelessness or perversity; he acts as confidential agent for everyone in distress,—effects reconciliation between friends who have quarreled, looks up young people who have forgotten to write to their parents, in case of their needing it bestows moral advice, and even attends to the embalming of Americans who die abroad. Naturally, every cheat and every "dead beat" considers the consul his appointed prey: he is expected to get swindlers out of jail, give distressed tramps passes everywhere over Europe; and there seems to be no one hopelessly out of money who does not take it for granted that a consul is in duty bound to give him a free passage home in the next steamer, or at least to the nearest point he wishes to reach. The consul is of course an authority as to railway trains, and has to be consulted about every route to be taken: he has to be an expert too regarding all European currencies: his official duties include those of notary public, and he makes wills, draws up powers of attorney, witnesses deeds and the like: he is not empowered to marry stray couples, but his good services are nevertheless frequently petitioned: he is obliged to know the price of everything which can be invoiced from a child's rattle to a locomotive, a pair of gloves to a live elephant: to answer letters from all parts of the world, on any subject from the rinderpest to art-schools, and above all perhaps he must have ample patience and leisure for every variety of noodle and bore who knocks at the door of the consulate saying, "Good morning, sir. I have just dropped in to have a chat with you as a man, and as a consul." In fact to read of the absurd demands upon one of our representatives abroad must make the most eager office-seeker feel that a consulship would be far from affording him his coveted repose, unless it was on an island, and a desert island at that. Mr. Horstmann does not fail to intersperse his lively gossip concerning his career with a great deal of information concerning both Munich and Nuremberg, their libraries, public advantages, antiquities and the like, and he gives an interesting account of Bavarian habits, industries and laws. There is a whole chapter on Beer, which details many curious facts and statistics. In 1882 there were in Bavaria 5,482 breweries, or "a little more than one to each thousand inhabitants." In fact Bavaria produces a tenth part of all the beer brewed in Europe. Bavarians are not alone producers of beer but consumers. Mr. Horstmann remarks "I know one man who told me he had been drinking sixteen quarts daily for many years. When I looked at him I believed him. . . . It is a well established fact that a student can drink and does drink at times, ten to twelve quarts at a sitting." Yet the amount of drunkenness in Bavaria is much less than in other

<sup>1</sup>CONSULAR REMINISCENCES. By G. Henry Horstmann. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. 1886.



countries. A drunken man in the street is almost never seen. In fact the percentage of alcohol is less in Bavarian than in any other beer, and Mr. Horstmann argues that if we made a good pure beer of similar quality, it would cause an advance in manners and morals among us, and "would teach the people to enjoy the good things of life without abusing them."

King Ludwig's tragic end gives a peculiar interest to Mr. Horstmann's gossip concerning that monarch, chiefly concerning his love of solitude and his passion for music, particularly Wagner's operas. He was never in Munich more than two or three weeks in the whole year, and then kept solitary state in his palace, driving out alone in a close carriage, and if he left it for a walk in the English gardens, of which he was fond, it was a matter of custom and of necessity to have all the park emptied of its visitors. The King's passion for operatic performances of which he was sole auditor is well known, and even at Oberammergau, a separate performance of the Passion Play was given for him alone. In 1884 he had "Parsifal" and two other operas performed before him at the Royal Opera House in Munich, with the scenery and costumes brought from Bayreuth, each representation costing ten thousand dollars. All sorts of eccentricities and freaks are related of "the mad King of Bavaria," whom Mr. Horstmann does not however consider a "weak-minded monarch." "He neglects no business of state. When it has been necessary for him to give a decision in grave matters, he has displayed wisdom and intelligence. In whatever he does politically he hits the nail on the head." Poor King Ludwig's madness was, in fact, a progressive disease, which, beginning with slight variations from the usual, taking the amiable form, too, of a high idealism and poetic exclusiveness from commonplace associations,—only gradually showed tendencies which made him a dangerous head of a kingdom. But the whole story of his reign seems almost incredible in this last quarter of the nineteenth century, and that he was allowed to reign so long shows perhaps the quieting effect of Bavarian beer upon the energies and consciences of his subjects.

It was the grandfather of poor King Ludwig who created the beauty and glory of Munich, and tried to make that city the great centre of art for all Germany. He built churches, palaces, temples, copying the best models in Greece and Rome. He called all the best architects, painters and sculptors to Munich and gave them employment. Besides this beautifying of his capital city, people have to be grateful to him for opening a connection between the Rhine and the Danube by a canal, which was a scheme first broached by Charlemagne. Lola Montez' connection with the monarch and his artistic enterprises is a matter of both tradition and fact, and the book before us revives the story of that very clever and brilliant woman, who after a long and strange career died in America.

Besides Mr. Horstmann's amusing account of the drawbacks to the comfort and peace of mind of an American consul, he has given matter-of-fact details concerning the duties of that official, his salary and fees, the demands upon his purse and time, and the necessity of having an assistant. The average salary of consuls, he says, is two thousand dollars, which seems to be enough for the position, since plenty of able men can always be found to fill it. The cause for complaint, is, to his thinking, on the score of the salaries not being justly proportioned to the amount of duty at each post, some of the consulates which demand the most untiring vigilance and labor being the worst paid. Those places which return the highest fees get the best salaries, yet these fees come chiefly from the authentication of invoices, which is a mere matter of routine and formula. Mr. Luigi Monti's well-known "Adventures of an American Consul abroad" is a capital illustration of the joys of a fifteen hundred dollar consulate, and may well be read in connection with the volume before us. The two books taken together furnish a lively exposition of what the American office-seeker has to expect when he enters a foreign country under the sign of the American eagle.

#### WEEKLY NOTES.

THE address of ex-Governor Hartranft on the Schwenkfelders' immigrants of Pennsylvania recalls an interesting chapter in our colonial history, which is likely to have, in the near future, further precise and careful attention. Rev. Dr. Chester Hartranft, of Hartford, Conn., well known as a scholar, was selected in 1884 to deliver the historical address at the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the Schwenkfelders' arrival,—he being a descendant of one of them. The inquiries he then made aroused his interest in Schwenkfeld, and it eventuated in his undertaking a trip to Europe, where he now is, for the purpose of making careful search for data relating to his life and work. The result of the investigation will no doubt be of interest to students of our own early history, but not less so to those who give attention to the wider field in Europe upon which Luther appeared, and in which Prot-

estant companies such as that headed by Schwenkfeld encountered so harsh treatment.

THE New York *Sun* has the valuable privilege of printing a series of letters from Mrs. M. F. Sullivan, of Chicago, who went abroad some weeks ago, and who, writing from London, has been describing Mr. Gladstone's manner and personality in Parliament. The information which we now get by cable is fairly good,—some of the larger dailies have excellent special service,—but the fulness of details permissible in a written letter is after all vastly better, and Mrs. Sullivan's graphic and brilliant descriptions are indeed a splendid addition to the literature of the present heroic crisis in Britain.

THAT the Roman Empire had some commercial intercourse with China is well established. The following confirmation of the fact is given in the *Wochenschrift für Klassische Philologie*, for June 9th, 1886:—"In Northern China, in the province of Shansi, sixteen Roman coins have been found, which belong to the coinage of twelve different Emperors, from Tiberius to Aurelian. Inquiry has brought out, that these coins were dug up some fifty or sixty years ago in the vicinity of Ling-shih Hien."

#### REVIEWS.

COMPARATIVE LITERATURE. By Hutcheson Macaulay Posnett, Author of "The Historical Method." Pp. x. and 402. (International Scientific Series, 54.) New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE most valuable part of this book appears to us to be the 84 pages of the introduction. In that Mr. Posnett, who is a professor at Auckland in New Zealand, lays down the lines of his discussion on so grand a scale that not a volume but an encyclopedia would be required for the application of his principles to the history of literature. The substance of the book is an insistence on the application of the historical or comparative method to the study of literature. Prof. Posnett finds in the best English criticism, that of Coleridge for instance, a disposition to ignore the historical limitations under which the greatest masters in literary production worked. He instances the claim for Shakespeare of a certain universality of intellect, as a proof of the dominance of unhistorical methods. He very justly insists on the palpable fact that the immortal William was an Englishman of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, who read the thought of his times into Roman history, and transferred the tradesmen and nobles of his age into the imperial city. Just as a clock strikes in Caesar's palace, so a false note runs through all Shakespeare's delineations of Roman and Greek life. He could not place himself under the moral limitations of thought which belonged to the pre-Christian world. He was unconsciously pervaded with the ethical conceptions of Christianity and of the society which had its roots in that. In fine a literature ordinarily reflects the life of the political community in which it originated, and cannot be severed from that root. Rome had and Russia has a literature whose roots were not native but foreign. But such a literature is the possession of a literary group, and not of the whole people.

In this teaching we see the scientific presentation of a great truth, on which we have insisted more than once in THE AMERICAN. Literature is great and fruitful only when it reflects the national life and thought, and is weak and even mischievous when it takes an antipathetic attitude toward the nation; weak only when it becomes "Romantic," and hunts round the world for poetical subjects. Much that has passed for sound and living in our American literature will be found ephemeral for this very reason. It lacks any genuine national flavor. Better Shakespeare's anachronisms, than a lifeless accuracy in archæology with no life of any kind pervading the borrowed forms.

In the remainder of the book Professor Posnett illustrates his doctrine by discussing literature in its correspondence with four stages of social development—the clan, the city-commonwealth, the world and the nation. We think this arrangement a very unhappy one, in spite of the high authority of Sir Henry Sumner Maine. The first of the four may stand by itself; the second and the fourth are but two stages of the same thing, and differ externally rather than in substance. And the name for the third, which should be the last of the series, is not the world but the Church, using that term in the broadest sense as including all the world-faiths, and not Christianity alone. The first is the literature of kindreds; the second of bodies politic; the third of cosmopolitan brotherhood or what aims at being such. These are the three great stages of sociological development, and nothing but the special attention fixed by modern investigators on what were previously the less noticed features of the process has made such a misclassification as Prof. Posnett's possible.

In the clan stage we have a poetry which reflects the life of the extended or artificial family, with its supposed or real kinship

of all members under a paternal head. Its choral songs are the expression of its social worship, and are associated with sacred dances of an orgiastic kind. This Prof. Posnett illustrates from the accounts of the early Hebrew *Nabis*, who "danced and sang before the Lord." He regards this earliest prophetic order as quite distinct from the Hebrew prophets of the type of Ezekiel, although he finds in the symbolic acts of Ezekiel and Hosea reminiscences of the symbolic gestures and dances of Saul and Samuel. And he shows how close the analogy of all this to what we find in the same stage in Hellas, Arabia and other countries. He also traces in the clan literature the peculiar modification of personal relations through the characteristic social conceptions of the stage,—the vendetta, the adoptive brotherhood, and the like.

In the city era of political development, which Prof. Posnett makes a stage by itself, there is much of the old clan spirit surviving, but the principle of association through proximity has in the main displaced that of association by kindred. The poetry takes a corresponding advance. In place of the clan's choral song, devout or abusive, there come tragedy and comedy. Athens furnishes the perfect exemplar of this stage in literature, and it is just this that makes Athens the notable fact she is in the world's literature. The grand series of her dramatic poets, not only those whose works we have, but those who are known to us through fragments and the critics, represents the progress of the Athenian spirit through its vigor and its decay, the last represented already by Euripides and Aristophanes.

The attempt at a cosmopolitan literature precedes that which Prof. Posnett regards as truly national literature, and thus leads him to give it the third place in a series of four, instead of the last place in a series of three. It is that form of literature which seeks to speak to man as man, and apart from the limitations of race and nation. It is seen in much of the lyric teachings of the later Hebrew prophets, in the moral utterances of Kong-fu-tsee, in the wisdom of Gautama-Buddha, in the gnomic poetry of the later Hebrews under Alexandrian influence, in the lyrics of the Qur'an, and in the Christian scriptures. Apart from all questions as to the comparative value of these teachings, they belong by their form and purpose to a class by themselves. In this field, and only in this, can the dream of a world-literature, suggested by Herder and appropriated by Goethe, be realized: only scholars without a country could have supposed it possible in any other.

The last part of the book discusses the modern development of national literature in a meagre but suggestive way. The keynote of the discussion is given in one sentence: "However deeply national literature may be indebted to an international exchange of ideas, however splendid may be the conception of universal principles in literary production and criticism, the true makers of national literature are the actions and thoughts of the nation itself: the place of these can never be taken by the sympathies of a cultured class, too wide to be national, or those of a central academy, too refined to be provincial:" which words of truth and soberness let all literary Mugwumps lay to heart!

This book and Mr. Perry's "From Opitz to Lessing" are the first applications of the scientific or comparative method to the study of literature that we have seen. Both books have done good service, and augur a new, more fruitful era for criticism.

**A HISTORY OF EDUCATION.** By F. V. N. Painter, Professor of Modern Languages in Roanoke College. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1886. Pp. 335.

This handbook forms the second volume of Dr. W. T. Harris's "International Education Series." Its summary of the systems of education which have prevailed in different ages of the world is brief, yet, in the main, excellent. Evidently framed on German models, as is acknowledged in the preface, the work gives prominence to German leaders and reformers in pedagogy. While the plan is so comprehensive as to include China, India, and Persia, whose practice is well described, England scarcely gets justice and Scotland is not mentioned. In the brief space allotted to the United States Virginia has a disproportionate share, but this may be accounted for by the fact that the author belongs to that State. Incomplete as it is the work will be of service to those who wish in small compass a general survey of education from the earliest times. Professor Painter sides with those who advocate the study of modern languages and the natural sciences as giving sufficient intellectual culture. It is strange to note in this work the mistake, so often corrected, of attributing to Milton himself the poem "On his Blindness," which was really written by Elizabeth Lloyd, (afterwards Mrs. Howell), a Quaker lady of Philadelphia.

#### BRIEFER NOTICES.

**THE** twentieth number in Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s "Riverside Paper Series" is "The Cruise of the Alabama," the author being "One of the Crew." It is a very graphic and

readable narrative, part of which will be recognized as having appeared in a recent issue of the *Century* magazine. The publishers, in an advertisement page prefacing the book, state that the manuscript was brought them by the author, P. D. Haywood, and that while "no attempt has been made to translate the sailor's language into that of a literary work, . . . the opportunity has been taken to annotate it with extracts chiefly from works by those who can be relied upon as spokesmen for the men who set the *Alabama* afloat and conducted her cruise."

Mrs. Mary D. Sheldon has supplemented her admirable "Studies in General History" by a "Teacher's Manual" (Pp. viii. and 167. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.) which will be indispensable to any one who uses the "Studies" with a class. It is not made up of questions to put to the class, but of careful analysis of the contents of the sections of the "Studies," and of a familiar commentary on the best way of handling each. Mrs. Sheldon—who dedicates her book to Prof. Seeley, "my best of masters,"—says it has been complained that her "Studies" are hard, and this pleases her, for it shows that they have carried the student from mere results to the methods which produce them. In her view the study of history should be made a great deal harder than it is; it should be made, in its higher teaching at least, as difficult as any other science. But we doubt whether this can be done by any text-book, or in any way but by sending the student to the sources to see for himself. And where history is taught to whole classes this cannot be done for want of time. The best way possible is to make it a special study with elective classes, who may be trained for the proper productive work of the historian—a profession nearly as much in demand in this country as that of the civil engineer. But we admit that such a text-book as this lady's "Studies," in the hands of a good teacher, will go much farther than has been thought possible.

#### AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

**A** MEMOIR of the late Professor J. Lewis Dimand is in preparation by Miss Caroline Hazard.—Miss Grace King, of New Orleans, is the author of the striking story called "Monsieur Motte" which appeared anonymously in the first number of the *New Princeton Review*. It has been widely attributed to Mr. Cable.—"The Essentials of Elocution," by Alfred Ayres, is described in the preface as "the shortest treatise on the art of reading that has ever been written in the English language."

Mr. Swinburne's new volume of "Miscellanies" will soon be brought out by Worthington & Co.—An illustrated edition of Rossetti's "Beautiful Damosel" will be brought out by Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. The pictures are by Kenyon Cox.—Noah Brooks, author of various books for boys which are deservedly popular, is engaged on "A Life of Lincoln for Young People."

The Smithsonian Report for 1884 has but just come from the Government printing office. It contains a full scientific record of the year.—Mr. John Russell Young has two new books in hand, a book on China and a volume about General Grant.—Sir Henry Thompson's contribution to the science of longevity is just ready, under the title "Diet in Relation to Age and Activity."

A cheap edition of Lander's "Imaginary Conversations" is coming out in England.—The Life of Shelley on which Professor Dowden is engaged will, it is stated, bring good news to the admirers of the poet, through its denial of various of Shelley's so-called "idiosyncrasies."—The third volume of the great *edition de luxe* of the works of Heine, brought out by Sigmund Bensing-er, of Vienna, has just appeared. It is in perfect keeping with its predecessors.

The strange statement is made that the biography of Peter Cooper, prepared by Mr. Thomas Hughes, is not satisfactory to the family of the philanthropist, and will not be published. The reason given is that Mr. Hughes has taken too critical a tone towards the subject of his memoir, thereby displeasing Mr. Cooper's relatives. It is a singular story, and will naturally excite much comment.

The task of writing the life of the late W. E. Forster has been entrusted to Mr. T. Wemyss Reid.—The sixteenth of the Tenth Census volumes, is off the press; it is Part I. of the Reports on the Water Power of the United States.—The new volume (the seventh) of Mr. Leslie Stephen's "Dictionary of National Biography" is just ready in London. The most important monographs in it are those on Buckingham, Burnet, Bunyan, Burke and Burns.

James Beale, Philadelphia, has issued a new catalogue of war literature.—E. P. Roe's "Knight of the Nineteenth Century" has been translated into Norwegian and issued at Christiania.—The American Philological Association will hold its eighteenth annual session at Ithaca, New York, July 13th. A meeting of the



Spelling Reform Association will be held in connection therewith. —A volume of legal subtleties and curiosities will be issued shortly by the London Literary Society, with the title "Odds and Ends."

Ex-Minister Kasson is engaged on a work dealing with the diplomatic history of this country. —Messrs. Lee & Shepard have in press an elaborate treatise on "The Family," from the historical and sociological points of view, by Rev. Charles F. Thwing. —The *Forest and Stream* Publishing Company is about to issue "Our New Alaska, or the Seward Purchase Vindicated," by Mr. Charles Hallock. —Mr. Wilfrid Ward is about to publish a volume called "The Clothes of Religion," a reply to "Popular Positivism," and has obtained an indorsement of it by Cardinal Newman.

Prof. James K. Hosmer, of the University of St. Louis, is on his way to Europe, where he expects to spend the summer in researches for the Life of Sir Henry Vane which he has in hand. —A small volume about Robert Burns is on the eve of publication in London by Mr. Elliot Stock. It controverts a number of disparaging statements concerning the poet which have heretofore passed unchallenged. —The American Literary Association will meet this year in Milwaukee, July 7-10. Much interest has been manifested, and the meeting promises to be uncommonly profitable.

George Augustus Sala's autobiography will be published in the autumn by the Bentleys. —The botanist, Prof. Arnold Dodel-Port, of Zurich, has written a biography of Conrad Deubler, the Austrian "Peasant Philosopher," who died in 1884. —"The Boys' Book of Famous Rulers," by Lydia Hoyt Farmer, will be published soon by T. Y. Crowell & Co. —The literary convention between Great Britain and the German Empire has been ratified by the Bundesrath.

Edwin Percy Whipple, who had a wide reputation as a critic, essayist and lecturer, died in Boston on the 17th of June, aged sixty-seven. At the age of 15 he became librarian of the Salem Athenaeum, and he was not yet twenty-four when he published an essay on Macaulay in the Boston *Miscellany* which attracted much attention, drawing even the complimentary notice of the great historian. About this time he began his career as a lecturer, in which field he was, for a generation perhaps, the best known American speaker of his time, with the one exception of Gough.

"The question of underselling," says the *American Bookseller*, "is agitating the placid minds of German publishers, and of the burghers of Amsterdam. Certain pestilent fellows will allow their retail customers more than ten per cent., to the great wrath of their rivals. In Berlin 101 publishers have combined to wage war against *Schleuderer* or underselling, and have resolved to effect their object by enforcing the rules of the Berlin Booksellers' Union, which forbid a bookseller allowing to a retail customer more than ten per cent. The *Athenaeum* remarks that the plan is similar in character to that pursued in England on several occasions, but always without success. As regards the effect that the German example, which has been followed by the Dutch publishing houses, may have in influencing any action here, we may say that the conditions of business in Germany and America are utterly different. The former is a compact region of comparatively small extent, and the question of freight can hardly arise. Here, on the other hand, on certain classes of books it forms a very important item, and it is only reasonable that a book selling at Washington Territory and Nevada for \$1.25, should sell here at considerably lower figures. The London *Publishers' Circular*, in discussing the question remarks that the book trade stands in a very exceptional position, and that the "price of all literary productions is fixed by the publisher." This is mere word jugglery. In the publishing trade, as in every other, the law of supply and demand fixes the price. The purchaser of 1000 copies will always have an advantage over the purchaser of 50, the purchaser for cash will always have an advantage over the purchaser "at a date," the manufacturer who has heavy bills to meet will always sell cheaper than those who have ample capital, and the new, pushing, active man who is fighting his way will give discounts that the old-established conservative houses who have been for decades in the front ranks will always refuse to allow. The ordinary laws of trade regulate from first to last the relations between the publisher and the bookseller."

#### PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

THE German fashion journal, *The Bazar*, is a good property, and it is administered on strict business principles. At the annual meeting of the stockholders held recently it was stated that the profits for the year ending February 28th were 283,670 marks (about \$71,000), and a dividend of 8½ per cent. was declared.

The *Graphic News* of Cincinnati publishes an illustrated volume on the Creoles of Louisiana, by a New Orleans journalist.

Mr. David A. Wells's industrial and business account of Mexico, now appearing in the *Popular Science Monthly*, is to be published in book form by the Appletons.

Mr. Frank R. Stockton's novelette, to begin in the August *Century* and to run through three numbers, is called "The Casting away of Mrs. Leeks and Mrs. Aleshine." The July number of *The Century* includes an anecdotal sketch of Mr. Stockton, by C. C. Buel.

*Harper's* for August will have an article by William Winter on the Jefferson family of actors.

*Bell's Life* is dead. The old favorite of English turf patrons is now incorporated with the London *Sporting Life*. Between 1846 and 1852 *Bell's Life* had an average circulation of 45,000.

Besides arranging to have his sermons in England reported in *The Brooklyn Magazine*, Mr. Beecher has agreed to further contribute to that periodical. Mrs. Beecher will also write for it regularly.

Moses A. Dow, founder and proprietor of *The Waverley Magazine*, died in Charlestown, Mass., June 22d, aged 76. The *Waverley* was started as a field for amateurs and young writers who could not at the start get a footing in the regular magazines. It was greatly successful, and Mr. Dow, who was a journeyman printer when he conceived his idea, died a millionaire.

#### SCIENCE NOTES.

SINCE the extensive use of natural gas was introduced into Pittsburgh and other western cities, there have been numerous projects proposed for transporting it to distant cities. Its natural pressure, however, which is very great at the wells, is rapidly diminished by the friction of the pipes, and about thirty miles seems to be the outside limit of its profitable transportation by the initial pressure. A Pittsburgh man, Col. Thomas P. Roberts, has however lately taken out a patent for a method which he believes will overcome the difficulty. He proposes, instead of forcing the gas, to draw it at low pressure through large conduits by means of exhaust fans at distances varying from ten to forty miles, according to the character of the ground to be traversed. These fans, which would be boxed into the conduit, would be about sixteen feet in diameter, and would be driven by engines of about twenty horse power. They would only revolve at the rate of from thirty to fifty times a minute. The pipes would be made of sheet iron, about five feet in diameter. The patent also provides for an alternative method. This is to lay a second pipe under the other one when ascending a hill. This pipe is to be perforated with burners, the heat from which will rarefy the gas. At the top of the hill a tank of water will be placed, from which a pipe would be laid over the gas pipe on the descent of the hill. This pipe also will be perforated to discharge a spray over the gas pipe, thus causing a condensation of the gas. This system will cause the main to act as a siphon, and will maintain an even flow over the hill. The main feature of this process is that the gas is allowed to flow at or about or a little below nominal pressure, and that thus the friction of the gas is reduced to almost nothing. The velocity of the gas would under this system, Col. Roberts estimates, be not quite ten miles an hour, and the force required would be a small fraction of an ounce per square inch. It would supply three million cubic feet of gas per hour.

M. Tellier has laid before the French Academy a plan for the combined application of atmospheric heat and of condensation by cold water for raising water from wells. The roof of a shed or small building is composed of tight compartments formed of sheet iron plates, which are riveted at their edges. In each of the compartments a volatile liquid is enclosed, which becomes vaporized by the atmospheric heat, the vapors escaping by tubes, which meet in a common reservoir. Whatever liquid is drawn with the gas, returns to the compartments by a lower tube. The vapor passes from the reservoir to a metallic sphere at the bottom of a well. This sphere has a caoutchouc diaphragm, which can be fitted by its elasticity alternately to the upper and lower hemisphere, so as to move a sliding valve, and by the alternate introduction and condensation of the vapor to raise water in considerable quantities. The inventor claims that the apparatus has already been tested and worked very satisfactorily.

A committee of the Franklin Institute has been making a detailed examination of the Cowles process of electric smelting (described in a recent number of *THE AMERICAN*), and warmly commend it, both for the results already obtained in the cheaper production of the compounds of aluminium, and for the prospect of advance in metallurgical science which the new process has opened. The scientific possibilities of the inventions, says the report, must



not be overlooked. The intense heat of the electric current is so completely under the control of the investigator, and the other conditions are so favorable, that not the slightest doubt should exist of speedy and valuable additions to our knowledge of metallurgical and chemical processes. Already aluminium alloys of iron, silver, tin, cobalt and nickel have been prepared; silicon, boron, potassium, sodium, magnesium, calcium, chromium and titanium as well as aluminium have been obtained in a free state. An apparently new oxide of silicon awaits study. The opportunities for the formation of new and important alloys seem unlimited, and it is not improbable that some of our elements may be resolved into different kinds of matter. Much speculation is out of place in a report of this kind; but the committee is of opinion, that the Messrs. Cowles and their associates deserve the highest commendation for their inventions, furnishing, as they do, a distinctly new and important metallurgical process, that will render possible the cheap production of useful alloys, compounds and metals, and giving to science a valuable aid in research.

The iron deposits of the Crivog Rog district in the South of Russia, long reputed among the richest in the world, are about to be developed, and, if the plans relating to them are carried out, will cut a considerable figure in the iron markets of Europe. A company, with a capital of ten million dollars has been formed to work them, and the Ekaterinen railway, recently built by the government, connects with the rich coal fields of the Donetz valley. Since 1883 this district has yielded about 3000 tons of ore yearly, at a cost on board cars of 64 cents per ton. An outlet to Poland from this district was opened last year, and the ore began to make its appearance at the works of the Vistula region, and was worked with great satisfaction. The Russian government offers, by way of encouragement to the company, an order for 100,000 tons of rails and materials, and offers a bounty for steel rails made in the district. An arsenal and gun factory will also probably be established in this region.

Sydney, Australia, is engaged in a wrestle with the electric wire problem. The wires for various purposes have so multiplied of late as to cause serious inconvenience. A plan for disposing of them which at any rate possesses the charm of novelty is now being considered. It contemplates the removal of the wires from mid-air and the enclosure of them in a case resembling a frieze, which is to be placed close to the buildings. The frieze will be supported on well anchored pillars 14½ feet high. It will be formed of cast-iron beams 18 inches wide, behind which will be eight racks, each capable of holding a cable of 50 properly insulated wires. At street crossings the wires will be carried underground.

Mr. William Pole insists, in *Nature*, that the feasibility of balloon navigation has been made very highly probable by the recent French experiments. M. Tissandier, in 1883, obtained with his dirigible balloon a velocity of nine miles an hour. The French military authorities then commissioned two of their officers, Messrs. Renard and Krebs, to work the problem further out. They obtained an independent velocity through the air of upward of thirteen miles an hour, with a balloon which was managed, steered, and guided with the greatest ease, and was made to return to its starting point in defiance of the wind. Careful calculations, made according to the rules of M. Dupuy de Lome and Professor Rankine, of the resistance afforded by the air and the efficiency of the screw-propeller, show that the attainment of considerably higher speeds is perfectly practicable. A balloon of fifty feet diameter, for example, would carry power sufficient to give a speed of upward of twenty miles an hour, and still leave a considerable buoyancy disposable.

#### GOVERNOR HARTRANFT'S ADDRESS ON THE SCHWENK-FELDERS.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: As it is altogether out of my line, indeed, I fear, also beyond my disposition and skill, to contribute to the real work of a historical society by bringing to light historical facts, I can only be useful by attempting to show the relative value of those already on record, or by suggesting lines of investigation. The real laborious work of the antiquary, the archaeologist, the biographer and the historian, I must leave in the hands of the members of your societies whose zeal and skill have already begun to fill your archives. I merely want to indicate a line of investigation which seems to me of importance.

It is remarked by Grote that it is impossible for any one to comprehend Greek history unless imbued with the Hellenic modes of thought, the Hellenic constitution. The remark is perhaps true of every people; it is certainly true in the fullest sense of every free, self-governing people. The true history of this country will be the history of its constitution. I do not

mean the written constitution; that history has been written over and over again from every point of view. It consists of nothing more than technical and legal arguments upon the construction and meaning of words and phrases. I mean no disrespect to the eminent expounders of the constitution, when I say, "It was all sound and fury, signifying nothing." After seventy years of argument, compromise, evasion, construction and reconstruction, the real constitution stepped in and settled the matter, as all such things always have been and always will be settled, according to the spirit and not according to the letter of the law.

It is this constitution—the bringing together of the moral and physical traits and characters of a people, their interaction and fusion, the resultants and resolutions of these forces, which makes the true history of a free people. It is the *only* history worth knowing.

I shall illustrate my meaning by a brief reference to the early settlement in this country by the Schwenkfelders. In itself insignificant, it becomes important as one of the factors which went to make up the constitution of which I speak. It was one of the numerous rills which in the eighteenth century trickled out of the old order of things to form the mighty river of progress, along new lines over a new continent. They numbered less than two hundred individuals—men, women and children—and were the remnant of a sect which once numbered thousands. Driven off from the Lutheran communion by the intolerance of the great Luther himself, and abandoned by their Protestant brethren, they had been severely persecuted by the Catholic authorities as not included in the treaty.

As usual they had thriven under persecution. Afterwards, when a more liberal policy towards them was pursued by their brother Protestants, most of them gradually returned to the fold. The few that remained felt more severely the persecution of the Jesuits, and finally took refuge in Saxony, whence, after a sojourn of some years, they went to Holland, and came to America in 1734. Although from their number they are hardly worthy of mention by the historian, we are justified in concluding that the few who were left resisted all influences to give up their opinions, the conscience and the strength of the sect. It is, therefore, their contribution to the spirit, the constitution of which I have spoken, that gives them an importance out of all proportion to their numbers. The Puritans of the Mayflower; the Huguenots who left France in the latter part of the seventeenth century, and settled some in England, some in Holland, and some in America; the first followers of Penn; these few families of Schwenkfelders, and some other sects that I cannot now recall, or that have not yet had their historians, are other examples. Of these we may fairly claim that the Schwenkfelders were the gentlest and the purest. For there was undoubtedly something of sternness and stubbornness and pride in the virtues of the Puritan; of enthusiasm in that of the Huguenots; of singularity if not affectation in that of the Quaker; but as far as we are able to judge, we cannot trace the influence of these or any coarser feelings in the pure and simple lives of the humble Schwenkfelders.

"What good they saw, humbly they sought to do,  
And lived obedient to the law, in trust  
That what might come and would come should come well."

The two points in which they materially contributed to the constitution of the country, most important in their effects, were the training and capacity for local self-government, and deep and expressed opposition to human slavery. The former they enjoyed with all or nearly all the other classes and sects who settled the country.

Before the Revolution, the Puritans, the Huguenots, the Catholics, the Lutherans, the Quakers, the Schwenkfelders and others, were little isolated communities of greater or lesser extent and of more or less importance, seeking each in its own way its spiritual and temporal welfare. After the Revolution Puritan, Catholic, Huguenot, Lutheran, Quaker and Schwenkfelder, English, French, Swede and German were part of one nation and one people. For all these, still clinging to old traditions, to live together in perfect religious toleration was a great education. To join in the organization of governments, local, state and national, was a greater. Of the first the Schwenkfelders had no need. The only sect in America, in the United States at least, that did need that training was, strange to say, the Puritans, who made more noise in the world about religious liberty, and practised it less than any other Protestant sect. But they fought manfully for it, and it is altogether probable that without them the civil regeneration I speak of might never have been brought about. Although they would have kept the liberty they claimed to themselves and those who thought like them, they also builded better than they knew. Of the second education I do not hesitate to say that the Germans had and have more need than any other class of settlers. The Englishman with all his prejudices, the Scot with all his clannishness, accepted the situation at once. Even the Irishman, after a generation or two of belligerency and dynamite, settles down into an American.

But the evolution of the German is a slower affair. He clings tenaciously to his habits, his ideas, his patois, his home. Hence it is that his traces are so clearly and so long defined in the private and local life, and his influence so little felt in the public and general policy of the nation. In one view this is a most admirable trait; in another, it has its disadvantages. Its advantages are summed up in the eulogy so often and with truth pronounced upon this class that they are good citizens. But in a nation where each citizen is a part of the Government something more than passive obedience to law and morality is rightly demanded of him. It is not enough to be a *good* citizen, a man ought also to be an active citizen. And in this connection I must again refer to the silent and unnoticed influence of these men and their doctrines. They and a few others were emphatically the "still, small voice" that at last brought the conscience and will of the nation to the great act of emancipation.

The glory of the latter, "their deep and expressed opposition to human slavery," the Schwenkfelders enjoy with only a few other sects. The sense of the dignity of toil, which was the result of poverty and necessity, and the recognized equality which was the essence of their religion, produced the spirit which gradually swept the slave-line southward, and gave the North and West to freedom and equality. The written constitution recognized slavery, and out of its provisions were erected its bulwarks; the unwritten, the true constitution, recognized freedom and swept away the

<sup>1</sup>An address by Ex-Governor John F. Hartranft, at a joint meeting of the Historical Societies of Bucks and Montgomery counties, Penna., at Ambler Park, June 10, 1886. (The Schwenkfelder immigrants came to Montgomery county, then part of Philadelphia, in 1734. They were the remnant of the body of non-Catholic believers which had been organized by Gaspar de Schwenkfeld, about the time of the Reformation, and in many respects, especially their fixed Peace principles, resembled the Mennonites. One of these immigrants was the direct ancestor of Governor Hartranft.)

barriers to its progress. When the armies were set in battle array, the heaviest artillery, as well as Providence, were on the side of Union and liberty.

But we are in the last ditch of civilization. There are no more virgin continents to which we can emigrate. We must fight it out under the conditions as they now are. It is therefore of the highest importance to find out what are the forces which we can handle and direct. It is along these lines then that I believe the work of a society like this should be done; to find out the origin, the thoughts, the feelings, the habits, and the effects of these ideas, of the different sects who settled the country, is to find out the tendencies, the wants and the capacities of their descendants. In the real histories of the future, battles will be dismissed in a sentence and campaigns in a paragraph, but the causes which set the armies in the field, the drift of the great current of which these are only the surface disturbances, will be exhaustively presented, and the historian will find his materials in the archives of such unpretentious but most useful societies as these, and the statesman will find herein also better means of settling our social difficulties than bayonets, and the laborer than dynamite.

#### A NEAR VIEW OF SOCIALISM.<sup>1</sup>

A SHORT while back I lodged for two years in the house of a respectable, well-to-do master-shoemaker in Philadelphia, who had his workshop and store on the ground-floor of his dwelling-house. I soon came to be on very friendly terms with my landlord, as well as with one or two of his workmen, and (partly because I wished to extend my knowledge of German) was wont to spend an hour or two in the evenings among them and such of their "chums" as used to drop into the shop. As all were Germans and Socialists, it may interest your readers to get some idea of the views that were ventilated there. The master, I may say, was so earnest in his convictions and so anxious to propagate his views that, though by no means a wealthy man, he was a liberal supporter of the *Tageblatt*, which he valued only as an organ for disseminating socialistic principles. The men were, like most Germans, all more or less educated, with a taste for reading and speculation. Some, indeed, were really well informed.

One of the first things to strike me was their remarkable confidence in their own opinions and judgments. They seemed to think they knew everything worth knowing, and nobody else anything. Americans, especially, they appeared to regard as incapable of comprehending abstract principles and of reasoning accurately from them, or of seeing beyond the hard casing of actual circumstances by which they are surrounded, and accommodating themselves unquestioningly thereto. They, on the other hand, discussed, night after night, problems that lie at the basis of social life. Of course they found all present arrangements to be utterly wrong, and demanding immediate abolition or recasting.

Two other traits impressed me not less strongly. The one was their want of common sense; the other, their recklessness in regard to human life. To these I might add a third,—namely, the total absence of the religious sense. They were not sceptics merely or agnostics: they laughed outright at the idea of a personal God. They knew there is none, and no hereafter. As regards their want of common sense, I will mention that one of their favorite theories was that no man should be required or allowed to work more than two hours a day. When I asked them how this would suit the farmer in harvest-time, they used to reply that if the farmer were educated up to their point they had no doubt that it would work very well. I used to labor to show them that the majority of the American people had an interest in the soil that they would not surrender without a struggle,—so that it was hopeless for them to think that here, of all countries, they could revolutionize society in the face of the obstacles opposed to them. They seemed not to realize this, nor any difficulty, but mooned away in dreamy, impractical speculations on the natural claim of society to the soil as well as to everything else. A favorite statement of theirs was that the streets of Philadelphia would shortly be red with blood, and they seemed to enjoy the contemplation of painting the city carmine in this way. Clergymen especially were the objects of their abhorrence. Every one was to be massacred. I remember asking them, on one occasion when this was brought up, "Well, now; how about the Irish? There are probably about as many Irish Catholics as there are Socialists in Philadelphia. These men will not stand quietly by to see their priests strung up to the lamp-posts. They will rise to a man in their defence; and Irishmen are as good for a street-fight as Germans. How are you going to arrange with them?" The idea seemed to be that the Irish could be talked over—educated up—to seeing their own interests: failing this, they must simply be disposed of. How the "disposing" process was to be accomplished they were not quite so clear about. On one occasion a number of slips of printed paper were lying about the workshop. I picked one up, and found it to be a sort of Socialistic creed or confession of faith, consisting, if I remember aright, of five articles. The first was the abolition of all personal property. Everything belongs to the State. No man has a claim to anything,—not even to what he has made with his own hands. Another was the abolition of all personal freedom. Every man is at the disposal of the State and must do exactly what it directs him. It decides what he shall work at, and when. The result of his labors goes into the common stock, from which every one is supplied with all that he requires. Of course there is no longer any need for wages, or indeed for money in any shape. Abolition of the family was a prominent doctrine. The marriage relation is to be unknown in this heaven on earth; the children will be the property of the State, not of the parents. "He is a smart child that knows his own father," says the proverb; in the new order of things he will be a clever father that knows his own child. The last point I can recall was the abolition of all religion and the suppression of the priestly class. There was, I think, one article more.

I became especially intimate with one workman,—an industrious, well-informed, "mild-mannered" man as ever, etc. On Sunday afternoons I occasionally accompanied him to well-known beer-houses and drank a few glasses amid men of congenial tendencies. I soon became convinced that a number of these saloon-keepers encourage this Socialistic nonsense from self-

ish motives. Almost every one of them owns property, and has just as little thought of surrendering it to "Society" as you or I have of giving up ours. But this doctrine encourages the boys to drink. Why economize, when in a short time money will be of no use? The man without a nickel will start just as fair under the new order of things as the man who has denied himself and saved money. Then at the committee and assembly meetings in their rooms and halls a great deal of beer has to be got rid of. A considerable proportion of our most dangerous Socialists and Anarchists are men only lately come to America, who can speak no English, and mistake the rant they hear at bars and in saloon-gardens for the voice of the people. Were there less loafing about bars by windy mouthers and less frothy talk there, we would hear a great deal less of Socialism and Anarchism.

#### DRIFT.

—As to the election expenses, says Henry Labouchere, editor of *Truth*, (London), the average amount of which is, I believe, about £600 per candidate, they are too high. What is done at Northampton might be done elsewhere. My costs there, exclusive of returning officers' charges, are about £30. I issue an address; it appears once or twice in the local newspapers. I have no posters and no placards, for I cannot conceive any one being such a fool as to be influenced by them. My agent, a gentleman of position in the town, gives his services gratis. My canvassers are given small books with the names of the voters they are to look up in them, and they look them up gratis. The central committee room is without furniture. The workmen send in chairs and tables. I send a card to each elector telling him where his polling station is. On the day of election most of the electors vote early and then go off to their work. Some vote during the dinner hour, a few later in the evening. They assemble round the town hall to hear the result. That result is that my colleague and I are elected. Having learned this they go home satisfied. All this is the result of thorough organization. The Radical army at Northampton is always ready to take the field. An election no more disturbs nor disquiets them than their dinner. My colleague and I make few speeches, because our views are known, and the electors are satisfied with us because they are aware that if at any time a majority of them disapprove of our course of action and signify so to us they would be informed of our resignation by the next post.

PAUL REVERE'S OTHER RIDE.—On the afternoon of Dec. 13th, Paul Revere (the same who escaped the vigilance of Howe's guards four months later, and spread the news along the road from Boston to Lexington of Pichegru's intended march) rode up to Sullivan's house in Durham. One of the survivors of Sullivan's company died only some 30 years ago, and from his lips, shortly before his death, was obtained the story of what happened that day. Revere's horse, he said, was "nearly done" when pulled up at Sullivan's door. The rider had been dispatched with all speed from Boston the day before with messages for the Massachusetts committee of safety that "the King in council had prohibited the importation of arms or military stores into the colonies," and that two regiments were forthwith to march from Boston to occupy Portsmouth and the port in its harbor. After "baiting" his wearied beast, Revere rode on to Portsmouth. In Sullivan's mind the hour had evidently come for decisive action. The story of what followed is briefly told by Eleazer Bennett, the survivor before mentioned: "I was working for Major Sullivan," he said, "when Micah Davis came up and told me Major Sullivan wanted me to go to Portsmouth, and to get all the men I could to go with him. The men who went, as far as I can remember, were Maj. John Sullivan, Capt. Winborn Adams, Ebenezer Thompson, John Demeritt, Alpheus and Jonathan Chesley, John Spencer, Micah Davis, Isaac and Benjamin Small of Durham; Ebenezer Sullivan, Capt. Langdon, Thomas Pickering of Portsmouth; John Griffin, James Underwood and Alexander Scammell. We took a gondola belonging to Benjamin Mathes, who was too old to go, and went down the river to Portsmouth. It was a clear, cold, moonlight night. We sailed down to the fort at the mouth of Piscataqua harbor. The water was so shallow that we could not bring the boat within a rod of shore. We waded through the water in perfect silence, mounted the fort, surprised the garrison, and bound the captain. In the fort we found 100 casks of powder and 100 small arms, which we brought down to the boat. In wading through the water it froze upon us." What a simple story of heroism! The men took off their boots that they might not make a noise in mounting the ramparts, and after getting back to the boat it is of record that they again took them off, "lest a spark from the iron-nailed soles might ignite the powder." And this was in December, in the severe winter of northern New England.—*July Harpers.*

—The Boston *Advertiser* says editorially: "Among the statistics of the graduating class at Yale College it may be noticed that in political economy the members are classified as fifty-three free-traders, sixty protectionists and thirty-two undecided. Last year's class was assorted into fifty-eight free-traders, forty-four protectionists and twenty-one undecided. A more notable illustration of the advantage of letting in the light could not be offered. Up to last year instruction in this branch was given by the lectures of Professor Sumner, who is in favor of absolute free trade. Last Winter Professor Thompson, of the University of Pennsylvania, was asked to set forth the other side in a series of lectures. The result of an exhibition of the facts bearing on the subject is seen in the figures as given."

—The people of this vicinity are perplexed over a phenomenon that is observed along the southeast coast of the state. An oily scum on the water extends for several miles out to sea and affects the rivers for a long distance inland, making the surface smooth and calm. Fish are dying by thousands and floating like chips on the surface on the water. It is supposed that they are poisoned by this oily scum, but whence the destroyer comes nobody knows. A suggestion that a ship loaded with oil may have foundered in the vicinity is scouted because, from Lockwood's Folly all the way to Little River the scum is found and the coast is strewn with the dead fish all the way. In the salt water about Shallotte and Tubby's Inlet are immense quantities of the dead fish of every kind, and it is feared that there are no live fish left in Shallotte river or within ten miles of its mouth. The water appears to have become an oil and the wind seems to make no impression on it.—*Raleigh letter to New York World.*

<sup>1</sup>From *Lippincott's Magazine* for July.



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THE BEST VALUE. THE LOWEST PRICE.

### TRUST AND INSURANCE COS.

## THE GIRARD

LIFE INSURANCE, ANNUITY AND TRUST  
Co. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, 2020 Chestnut St.

INCORPORATED 1836. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

INSURES LIVES, GRANTS ANNUITIES, ACTS  
AS EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, GUAR-  
DIAN, TRUSTEE, COMMITTEE OR RE-  
CEIVER, AND RECEIVES DE-  
POSITS ON INTEREST.

*President, John B. Garrett.*

*Vice-President and Treasurer, Henry Tatnall,*

*Actuary, William P. Huston.*

*Assistant Treasurer, William N. Ely.*

### TRUST AND INSURANCE COMPANIES.

## THE FIDELITY Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company of Philadelphia.

325-331 CHESTNUT STREET.

*Charter Perpetual.*

CAPITAL, \$2,000,000. SURPLUS, \$1,200,000.

SECURITIES AND VALUABLES of every descrip-  
tion, including BONDS and STOCKS, PLATE, JEW-  
ELRY, DEEDS, etc., taken for SAFE KEEPING ON  
SPECIAL GUARANTEE at the lowest rates.

Vault Doors guarded by the Yale and Hall Time  
Locks.

The Company also RENTS SAFES INSIDE ITS  
BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from  
\$15 to \$75, according to size. An extra size for corpora-  
tions and bankers; also, desirable safes in upper  
vaults for \$10. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults pro-  
vided for safe-renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTER-  
EST.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for a moder-  
ate charge.

The Company acts as EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRA-  
TOR and GUARDIAN, and RECEIVES AND EXE-  
CUTES TRUSTS of every description from the courts,  
corporations and individuals.

ALL TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS are  
kept separate and apart from the assets of the Compa-  
ny. As additional security, the Company has a special  
trust capital of \$1,000,000, primarily responsible for its  
trust obligations.

WILLS RECEIVED FOR and safely kept without  
charge.

STEPHEN A. CALDWELL, President.  
JOHN B. GEST, Vice-President, and in charge of the  
Trust Department.

ROBERT PATTERSON, Treasurer and Secretary.

CHAS. ATHERTON, Assistant Treasurer.

R. L. WRIGHT, JR., Assistant Secretary.

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In its New Fire-Proof Building,

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the renter, at \$9, \$10, \$14, \$16 and \$20; large sizes for  
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ALLOW INTEREST ON DEPOSITS OF MONEY.  
ACT AS EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, GUAR-  
DIAN, Assignee, Committee, Receiver, Agent, Attor-  
ney, etc.

EXECUTE TRUSTS of every kind under appoint-  
ment of States, Courts, Corporations or Individuals—  
holding Trust Funds separate and apart from all other  
assets of the Company.

COLLECT INTEREST OR INCOME, and transact  
all other business authorized by its charter.

RECEIVE FOR SAFE KEEPING, UNDER GUAR-  
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Coupon, Registered and other Bonds, Certificates of  
Stock, Deeds, Mortgages, Coin, Plate, Jewelry, etc.  
etc.

RECEIPT FOR AND SAFELY KEEP WILLS  
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For further information, call at the office or send  
for a circular.

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EDWARD C. KNIGHT, Vice-President.

JOHN S. BROWN, Treasurer.

JOHN JAY GILROY, Secretary.

RICHARD C. WINSHIP, Trust Officer.

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